

AN ORATION,

DELIVERED BEFORE

THE WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY,

OF

RICHLANDS, ONSLOW COUNTY, N. C.,

JULY 4TH, 1837.

BY WILLIAM HILL, ESQ.

Published by request of the Committee of Arrangements.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF ONSLOW COUNTY :

By the blessing of God we have again assembled upon the anniversary of our country's Independence!—Every sex, age, rank and condition have congregated this day to offer, upon the altar of their common country, incense of praise and thanksgiving: praise to those heroes who, seventy years ago, perilled their lives and fortunes in the unequal contest for the liberties which we now enjoy: thanks giving to that beneficent Being, who, while he has seen fit to shower upon some portions of the globe the blessings of liberty, law, and fruitfulness, and upon others the curses of anarchy, barrenness, and misrule, has yet enabled us to stand proudly erect and exclaim, America is free! America is happy! America is my own, my native land!

Yes, fellow-citizens, we have much upon which we may congratulate ourselves. The freedom and privileges which Americans enjoy are well calculated to excite within them feelings of gratitude both to God and man. We have a country vast in extent, embracing every variety of soil, and the most salubrious climate, that given by God to the Israelites—"a land of brooks of water, of fountains and depths that spring out of valleys and hills; a land wherein thou shalt eat bread without scarceness! Thou shalt not lack any thing in it; a land whose stones are iron, and out of whose hills thou mayest dig brass." The makers of our Constitution have reconciled, as far as possible, *libertas et imperium*, two adjuncts which Nerva was defined for uniting. On the scroll of the past the grand results of human action and of human nature, under a thousand different shades and varieties of combination and circumstances—the multifarious effects of uniform causes are mapped out for our instruction and guidance. Science, conjointly with nature, has disclosed secrets of the natural world, adding no less to our comforts than exciting our wonder and admiration. Steam has linked together the uttermost parts of the world, and the lightning is not only robed of its terrors, but is made the speedy and unerring messenger of man's thoughts.

Nor has the march of mind been less rapid than that of physical improvement. In the words of Lord Brougham, "The schoolmaster is abroad!" The people, not a privileged few, but the people, are beginning alive to the fact, that education is to inspire the love of truth as the supremest good, and to clarify the vision of the intellect to discern it. The colleges, schools and seminaries which did not the surface of our country—the appropriations now made, liberally by some, but with suicidal closeness by other of the States, for educational purposes—the churches that lift their spires from out the bosom of every village and hamlet, are evidences of the general consciousness that the external restraints which hitherto have cramped alike the good and bad of man's nature have been removed, and that honor, happiness and country now depend on the proper culture and training of the moral sentiments and propensities. This is in itself a giant stride in the progress of civilization, and under its impulsive force we have already become the best educated people in the world.

Such, fellow-citizens, is the prosperous condition in which our forefathers have left us. It is obvious that we stand in the same relation to posterity that our ancestors stand to us; and as we have boldly summoned them to our tribunal for adjudication upon their conduct, so will our conduct be brought into judgment by our successors. Each generation has duties of its own to perform. The generations of the last century did theirs in creating and transmitting. It behoves us to *improve* and transmit. How this may be done is a question which at all times must interest our minds; but most especially does it commend itself to our attention now, when solemn appeal is made to the arbitrament of the sword, and when men disregarding the advice of Washington, no longer hesitate to draw "geographical distinctions," and seemingly forget or despise his memorable words, "United we stand, divided we fall." Political sages see, or think they see in our future course, obstacles greater than any yet surmounted. Let us, then, as citizens and patriots, as men entrusted not only with our own great cause, but with the cause of humanity throughout the world, devote this day so pre-eminently distinguished above all others in the annals of the world for the nativity of a gigantic republic and for the birth of sentiments and principles pregnant with good to the whole human family—to reflections on the deep concerns of the present and the future; and we bespeak your kind attention while we attempt to associate this occasion with something more appropriate and profitable than the customary fopperies of style and usual expression of holiday terms. If the disembodied spirits of our fathers may be permitted to revisit us, above our flatteries and the pangs of gratitude we may sing them, with grateful acknowledgment, they would see us thus contriving to guard the monuments of liberty they bequeathed us.

Fellow-citizens, I have said we are engaged in a foreign war. We are not at peace among ourselves. The elements of civil strife are aroused, and the question which has once, and will again shake this Union, from foundation to turreted stone, was recklessly, yet criminally, agitated during the last Congress. The North and South have fought, and are at present fighting, shoulder to shoulder, now under the skilful lead of a slaveholder, a Taylor or a Scott, now under that of a champion of the North, a Brown or a Worth, jointly braving the battle and the breeze; dying the same sod with their blood, and sharing the same brilliant triumphs; and yet whatever territory on the continent of America may be won in this or any future contest by our joint blood and treasure, seven of our Northern sister States formally, by their Legislatures and all Northern representatives in Congress, have declared they will appropriate to themselves. The South is to be debarred and excluded from all future acquisitions. The arrogant and insulting sentence of the North has gone forth to the South—"Thus far shall you and your institutions go, and no farther!" Despite the Missouri compromise—despite of justice and fraternal feeling—in despite of all the proud hopes bound up and inseparable from the Union—in despite of the "aid and comfort" thus afforded to an unscrupulous enemy, the decree has gone forth from those who are politically stronger. Pay your taxation without a murmur, but touch not your acquisitions.—The South will never submit to so degrading a principle; and did not experience teach how far men's words and actions differ, there would be reason for considering the Union already virtually dissolved. But the Republic should never be dispirited of, and while we determine, with due regard to our self-respect, dignity and safety, to do whatever the times may require of us, let us hope and trust that Divine Providence will safely direct our country toward that bright destiny which the Fathers of '76 anticipated for her.

Fellow-citizens, it is no common inheritance of which we are the guardians. Our liberty is, as it should be, the growth of ages,—shooting its roots through the strata of a thousand customs, and not the mere expanse of an hour which, like the tree and dryad of ancient fable, flourishes and withers with the spirit which protects it. The world is now more than four thousand years old, and yet until the 4th of July, 1776, was it boldly and authoritatively pronounced, that "All men are created free and equal, and endowed with certain inalienable rights; that among these, are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Through

all this vast space of time, the seeds of the rights of personal security—of personal liberty, and of private property, were slowly but surely germinating, till the propitious soil and air of our own fair land nurtured them. Says Guizot:—"In all great events, how many unknown and disastrous efforts must be made before the successful one! Providence, upon all occasions, in order to accomplish its designs, is prodigal of courage, virtues, sacrifices—finally, of man; and it is only after a vast number of unknown attempts apparently lost, after a host of noble hearts have fallen into despair, convinced that their cause was lost, that it triumphs."

Convinced though we are that it is only here that the cause of freedom has been championed, yet between the borders of Western Asia and the Atlantic Ocean, there is not a country that is not polluted by the blood of ardent devoted lovers of humanity—of men who, catching from their own generous aspirations, something like a view of this day, celebrated by this people, in this, our own boundless free America, offered themselves willing sacrifices to hasten it on. In knowing that it is to no seven years war, nor

plaudits and encomiums of his countrymen, or a grave like that of Ringgold and his brave companions—watered by a nation's tears. But the heart turns instinctively from sanguinary scenes—from the victories of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and of Monterey, to the immortal toast drunk by Marshal Bugeaud, himself the mirror of soldiers—"To the pacific union of the great human family! To the association of individuals, nations and races! To the annihilation of war! To the transformation of destructive armies into corps of industrious laborers, who will consecrate their lives to the embellishment and cultivation of the world." The gallant Taylor himself, as imagination pictures him at Buena Vista, seated on his charger, viewing with critical eye and skill the strong and weak points of his defense; his breast alternately filled with fear and hope, as the Arkansas regiment now fly; or the gallant Kentuckians are seen rising the acclivity and rushing to the rescue—now elate with joy and triumph as the "little more grape" of the North Carolinian Bragg turns the tide of battle, and thus crowns his brows with undying honors—fades from the memory as a scene more nearly allied to the affections arises before the mental vision. The grey headed Senator from Delaware, embodying in himself the genius and moral energy of the age, in the heat and fire of the Oregon controversy, putting into the mouth of the American people those memorable words of Henry V.

"Take heed how you impawn our person, How you awake the sleeping sword of war, We charge you in the name of God, take heed."

A philanthropic man cannot regard with any affection a caste, whose profession it is to make widows, not wives, and must, with the good King of France, "rejoice in all efforts to preserve peace," and to hinder among the people the diffusion of a war like spirit.

Men are not now so ready as when the musing Hamlet saw the sentiment,

"To expose what is mortal and unsure To all that fortune, death and danger dare, Even for an egg shell."

But they have the same passions and propensities which, encouraged or checked, unrestrained or curbed, constitute the happiness or misery of a State. There is nothing which so confirms a good or evil disposition, as indulgence. A nation's lust of conquest grows with its acquisitions, and a love for war and its triumphs with every battle lost or won. A brave and young people, who know but little of its destructive miseries, are subject to be infatuated by its pomps and triumphs,

"By Heaven! it is a splendid sight to see, (For one who hath no friend or brother,) Their rival scars of mixed embroidery— Their various arms that glitter in the air."

And the imagination is led captive, and the reason subdued, by the gorgeous pageantry with which men accompany "the carnival of death and the vintage of the grave." We, fellow-citizens, sit quietly at home and appropriate to ourselves an indulgent share of the American glory which has been honorably won in Mexico. It has cost us nothing—not so much as the sensible raising of our tax a stiver. Honor so cheaply won will provoke the appetite for more, and unless by God's Providence it should be otherwise ordered, the American Eagle is destined to rival in compass and extent of flight that which, at the head of the Roman legions, shadowed with its presence the whole of the then known world. Our race may then be like hers, short and brilliant. Our fall, like that of all structures not based on virtue, integrity and humanity, sudden and irredeemable. We shall not disturb the neutrality of politics, which by common consent is this day observed, by saying anything on the propriety or impropriety of the present contest. If the contest was provoked, I cannot but applaud the rapidity and vigor with which it has been prosecuted. If the nations with whom we associate know the right, and yet the wrong—purse—for forbearance, and leniency only invite to further insult and aggression, we will yet find in their chaste-ment further occasion for building monuments of military renown. Yet the dear lover of his country, who desires that she may not hereafter be remembered by the bloody trophies of successful war—who would not see her following in the tracks of world-conquering Rome, and carrying her arms with her to the extremities of the globe, will meet contention with sorrow, if not with frowns, and hail the gilding beams of peace with ever resounding welcome.

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LATEST NEWS FROM MEXICO.

From our Extra of last Friday.

From the New Orleans Picayune, Aug. 21.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP ALABAMA.

Three days later from Vera Cruz—Return of Gen. Paredes to Mexico—His successful escape into the interior.

The steamship Alabama, Captain Windle, arrived this morning from Vera Cruz, having sailed thence on the 15th inst.

Quite the most important news by this arrival is the return of Gen' Paredes to Mexico. At last accounts he was in Paris. He reached Vera Cruz on the 14th inst., in the English royal mail steamer Teviot, under an assumed name. The steamer was telegraphed about 6 o'clock in the morning from the castle. *From the steamer herself a private signal was thrown out, known only to English merchants, that a distinguished passenger was on board.* Preparation was made for his immediate reception by his friends, but all was still as midnight. The steamer anchored, and Don Martino, passenger from Havana, leaped into the first boat lying alongside, landed on the mole, and went to his friend, Pepe, Zamora, borrowed 700 ounces, three horses, hat, coat and servant, and past the gates in less than 30 minutes, with a fast horse and a clear track.

The mail from the steamer in the meantime came on shore. Among the letters were some to the Collector and others from Gen. Campbell, our Consul at Havana, disclosing the fact that Gen. Mariano Paredes y Arriaga, ex-President of Mexico, had taken passage on the steamer, and directing them to look out for him. The information came a hour too late; the bird had flown. We gather these facts from one of our correspondents, and below we give a letter from another, without having time to ponder upon his speculations as to the influence of the return of Paredes, upon the war.

We are deeply pained to learn of the death of Col. Wilson, of the 12th Infantry. He was represented to us by the last arrival as convalescent, but he died the evening of the 12th inst. He was to have commanded the train which left Vera Cruz on the 7th inst. He was buried on the 13th inst., the following orders having been issued for the occasion:

Orders No. 34.

HEADQUARTERS, VERA CRUZ, }

August 12, 1847.

It is announced to this command the melancholy intelligence of the death of Col. Lewis D. Wilson, of the 12th Regiment U. S. Infantry, who died on this date.

The escort for his funeral will be commanded by Lieutenant Colonel, commanding, and colonel of the 1st U. S. Infantry, stationed in the city. The funeral will take place at 5 o'clock, P. M., on to-morrow, to which all the U. S. Navy, citizens and strangers, are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of Lt. Col. Miles.

W. L. CRITTENDEN,

Acting Adjutant.

The company of Captain Hale, of the 14th Infantry, reached Vera Cruz on the 12th inst., was immediately armed and left the same evening for the scene of action. There had been no further arrival from the train, which was deemed a good omen. No further course has arrived at Vera Cruz from Puebla. One came through on the 12th inst., by the way of Orizaba to a commercial house. He left Puebla on the 7th. He reported that the army commenced its march that day agreeably to an- nouncement.

The Sun of Anchuar, of the 12th inst., gives the following account of a pretty serious affair between some of our troops and the guerrillas.

The Train Attacked.—Several dragoons arrived here yesterday evening, bearing a message to the Governor. They left the train yesterday morning, and report that a fight had taken place eight miles from the National Bridge, in which Capt. Caldwell of the Voltigeurs, and Capt. Commissary of the 15th Infantry, had been wounded. Capt. Loyell's Georgia mounted men charged on the enemy after the first onset, and drove them back, killing some twenty-five. When the dragoons left, it was expected other attacks would be made upon our men. Eight Americans had been killed. The force of the enemy is reported to be very large, and the natural advantages of their position render them doubly strong. The Governor immediately caused preparations to be made for the departure of strong reinforcements.

Gen. Scott's March.—By a private letter from a prominent officer in Gen. Scott's army, we learn that the General does not expect to reach the Capital in less than fifteen days.—He left Puebla on the 7th of August. This is the 22d, and it is highly probable that on this very day Gen. Scott is making his *triumphal entry into the famous city of the Aztecs*.

From the N. O. Picayune, Aug. 21th.

LATER FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

Since our last there have been several arrivals from the Brazos, by which we have the Matamoros Flag of the 11th, 14th and 18th instant.

Much the most important intelligence by this arrival is contained in the following, from the Flag of the 18th.

Another Massacre.—Intelligence was received on Saturday last, confirmed, that a scouting party of twenty-seven Texans, commanded by Capt. Baylor, ordered out by Col. Abbott, commandant at Cerralvo, to scour the country that post and Monterey, had fallen in with a large body of Mexicans and all been killed but three.

Our letters inform us that Capt. Baylor left Cerralvo on the 6th inst., and following out his instructions, visited several ranchos in the neighborhood of where the recent attacks had been made upon the trains. At two of these ranchos, goods and property captured from the trains were found secreted in the houses, and the guilt of a participation in these robberies was clearly proven against the Mexican residents. The property was retaken, the dwellings of the guilty burned and several known desperadoes captured. With three prisoners which he had captured, Capt. Baylor was returning to the main road, when he found himself surrounded by a number of Mexicans, stated at three hundred, undoubtedly the same force which had attacked the train previously. He was completely hemmed in and the Mexicans charged upon his small band, killing many of them, the first discharge of fire-arms. Three of the party effected their escape by crawling into the chapsar, and got into Cerralvo dreadfully lacerated with thorns. When they last saw Capt. Baylor he was wounded and unhorsed, but still fighting, and only three of his men were in their saddles.—They think it impossible that any more could have escaped, and do not believe that the Mexicans made any prisoners. Two days had elapsed since they got back to Cerralvo, and nothing had been heard of any of the rest of the party. In the dwelling of one of the Mexicans made prisoner by Capt. Baylor (so the men who escaped report), were found two letters from the chief aide of Cerralvo to Cerralvo, informing him in whose possession he had placed certain goods captured from the trains, which he (Canales) had empowered

him to dispose of in Cerralvo, and also giving him to understand that if he stood in need of arms, horses or men, he had but to make his wishes known and they would be attended to.

These letters were in Capt. B.'s possession when attacked, and have been recovered by the Mexicans. In consequence of the report made to Col. Abbott, he has had the alcalde and several other influential Mexicans arrested.

After confirming the above, an officer in the Massachusetts regiment writes from Cerralvo to a friend in this city, under date of the 8th of August:

"The two last trains up were attacked, and thirty or forty pack mules cut off from each. A train left yesterday for Monterey, and we have positive information that some 400 Mexicans are lying on the road to cut them off.—Things at this post are in rather a state of excitement; hardly a day passes without some person being murdered on the road, and we are here, knowing that the enemy is in large force, in our immediate vicinity, without the means of acting except on the defensive. We have no mounted force at the post, nor the means of mounting a single man of our own, should an extreme case of necessity require it. It is much to be desired that the Government will soon see clearly the great folly of placing troops along this line, with their hands tied, to be made the laughing-stock of an enemy so contemptible as the Mexicans. I do not know when we shall move on, but at all, I think somewhere about the 1st of September."

The flag has become satisfied that all intentions of an advance towards San Luis by the column of Gen. Taylor has been abandoned. The flag condemns this course, considering it an essential step on our part to occupy San Luis Potosi, and open communications from that city to Mexico.

Gen. Marshall and Major Churchill passed up the Rio Grande on the 17th inst., on their way to join Gen'l Taylor.

The Pass of Piñon, the scene of the next Battle.—The Mexican correspondent of the N. Y. Sun has sent a description with a map of the fortifications at the Pass of Piñon, where the expected battle between Scott and Santa Anna will take place. This Pass was the only one of three roads from Puebla to Mexico unfortified. It is a narrow gorge, 16 miles from the city. It is about 60 rods wide, and runs between two volcanic mountains, high, barren and difficult of access. At their bases the ground is level, and the Pinon fortification extends in a sort of half circle from mountain to mountain, nearly a quarter of a mile. One of these mountains has a crater top, so hollowed as to serve as a natural breast-work. Here a portion of the army is to be posted, also a portion on the other mountain, and the main body in the fortifications.

The fortifications are composed of stone and earth of great strength, and are capable of mounting forty heavy cannon. Towards Puebla, the fortifications have a perfect cannon shot range for more than a mile and a half, sweeping the entire road. Near the mountain to the right, going toward Puebla, on a high eminence, Santa Anna has erected an observatory, safe from cannon shot, from which he intends watching the expected battle. A battery of cannon has also been placed on a hill to the right of the road beyond the pass towards Puebla. Some defences are also erected on the two mountains which form the Pass. The spot is admirably situated to defend the capital, and in the hands of anybody but Mexicans, would be impassable. Santa Anna's observatory is nearly thirty feet higher than any of the surrounding hills. Upwards of 50,000 men were at work on the fortifications when the Sun's courier left.—There is but one other road at all practicable, by which the American force could advance, the "Annunciation" to the south of the Puebla road, and this is defended by still more difficult passes. These seem like formidable obstacles to encounter, but Scott is well supplied with the right arm of an attack, excellent artillery, and with infantry whose assaults are irresistible. If the Mexicans have been put to the necessity of another fight, it will only be adding additional disgrace to their arms.

Sword to Lieut. Bryan.—It will be recollect that, two or three months ago, a public meeting was held in this place, at which it was resolved to present Lt. Francis T. Bryan with a Sword. The order was placed for execution in the hands of Mr. C. B. Root, who has just received the Sword; and we have been gratified with a sight of it. It was manufactured by N. P. Ames of Calvertown, Mass., and is one of the most beautiful specimens of workmanship in that line, that we have seen. Of our citizens, as desire to inspect it, can do so by calling at Mr. Root's. The inscription on the Sword, is as follows: "Lieutenant Francis T. Bryan—Presented by the Fellow-citizens of Raleigh, N. C., for his gallantry and good conduct at the Battle of Santa Anna's Vista."

Lieut. Bryan is still on duty in Mexico, and the Sword, we presume, will be retained here, until an opportunity occurs for its presentation.—*Cal. Reg.*

Gen. Worth's Form.—The Albany Evening Journal relates the following incident in regard to Gen. Worth's form, about which and the General's policies a newspaper controversy has arisen:

Gen. Worth purchased a delightful sight in Watervliet, N. Y., upon which he erected a beautiful mansion, where he was residing when ordered to the Florida war, some eight or nine years ago. Two or three years ago this place was purchased under a mortgage foreclosed for considerably less than it was worth, by M. S. P. Jerome, a wealthy merchant. After the battle in which Gen. Worth distinguished himself, some friends, irrespective of party, opened a subscription for the purchase of the sword he had just received. This was more than fifteen dollars. Then it was proposed to add a service of plate. For this the money was immediately tendered. And then the idea of redeeming the General's house, that his wife and children, when the din of war was ended, might return to their homes, was suggested. Col. James Monroe, a warm friend and old army companion of Gen. Worth, came to Albany for the purpose of effecting this generous and praiseworthy object. But the present owner and occupant of this pleasant mansion, upon being tendered the amount he had paid, together with any sums expended for repairs, interest, &c., declined the proposition. This he had a right to do, having purchased the property at public auction, and paid nearly two thirds its value for it. Such we understand to be the facts in regard to the noble effort, by Gen. Worth's friends, to redeem his beautiful cottage. If the statement be in any way erroneous, we will cheerfully make the correction.

Punishment of Idle Husbands.—The head of New Zealand often interferes in the affairs of his wife and children, and the guilt of a participation in these robberies was retaken, the dwellings of the guilty burned and several known desperadoes captured. With three prisoners which he had captured, Capt. Baylor was returning to the main road, when he found himself surrounded by a number of Mexicans, stated at three hundred, undoubtedly the same force which had attacked the train previously. He was completely hemmed in and the Mexicans charged upon his small band, killing many of them, the first discharge of fire-arms. Three of the party effected their escape by crawling into the chapsar, and got into Cerralvo dreadfully lacerated with thorns. When they last saw Capt. Baylor he was wounded and unhorsed, but still fighting, and only three of his men were in their saddles.—They think it impossible that any more could have escaped, and do not believe that the Mexicans made any prisoners. Two days had elapsed since they got back to Cerralvo, and nothing had been heard of any of the rest of the party. In the dwelling of one of the Mexicans made prisoner by Capt. Baylor (so the men who escaped report), were found two letters from the chief aide of Cerralvo to Cerralvo, informing him in whose possession he had placed certain goods captured from the trains, which he (Canales) had empowered

THANKS TO THE UNITED STATES.—INTERESTING DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

On the 20th ult., the following interesting debate took place: Mr. Brotherton moved an address to her Majesty, "that she will be graciously pleased to direct that there be laid before this House a copy of the letter from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Washington, acknowledging the donations in food and money of the legislature and citizens of the U. States of America for the relief of the famine in Ireland." The honorable gentleman then referred to the great amount of misery and destruction which had been experienced in Ireland, and to the very large contributions raised in America for the relief of that country, one committee having raised a sum of not less than £109,000, and another of £60,000.—The expedition with which these large contributions were converted into food and transmitted to Ireland was also matter of surprise as well as gratitude. The honorable gentleman had been reading extracts from letters received from various parts of the United States, to show the promptitude with which the humane exertions of the American people were conducted, proceeded to observe, that after the manifestation of such kindly feelings on their part, we could do no less than give expression to the gratitude which we felt. (Hear, hear.)

He argued the conduct of America, in this respect, as of great importance, seeing it tended to confirm those friendly relations that existed between the two countries, and would aid in laying the foundations of lasting peace. These reasons justified him in moving that this address be presented to her Majesty, simply with the view of eliciting the strong expressions of national gratitude which he was certain were felt in every part of her Majesties dominions. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. W. Brown concurred in what had been said by the honorable gentleman with regard to the effect upon the amicable relations of the two countries which the recent conduct of America was calculated to produce. It was not merely the amount of their contributions, but the promptness with which vessels were placed at the disposal of the contributors for the transmission of grain to Ireland, and the kindness and hospitality which were shown to those who went from this country to procure provisions, that demanded their gratitude and esteem. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Palmerston—I have very great pleasure in acquiescing in and supporting the motion of my honorable friend. The only regret I can feel on the occasion is, that although the despatch for which he has moved expresses in strong terms the feelings of her Majestys government, and the feelings which we believe animate the whole of the British nation, still I am sensible that no terms which could have been employed by me could adequately convey the feelings of thankfulness and admiration which the conduct of our brethren in the United States must have elicited among all the classes of her Majestys subjects.

As my honorable friend has stated, not only was the supply sent large, liberal, and generous in amount, but the manner in which it was sent, the promptitude with which it was forwarded, and the strong feeling of interest which was expressed on the part of all those who had contributed to that supply, well more almost than could possibly be expected on the part of persons who however united to us in origin and bound to us by every tie of language and religion, of manners and habits, still being separated by a mighty expanse of ocean, could not be animated perhaps by the same extent of sympathy by which our brethren in the United States have been so honorably distinguished. I agree with my honorable friend that transactions of this nature are calculated to cement in the strongest manner those ties which ought to unite kindred nations, and it is this circumstance which ought not to be lost sight of—that while on the one hand acts of generosity, such as these, bind and rivet the affections of those upon whom they have been conferred; on the other hand, they tend by the very exercise which they call transactions of this nature to increase the animosity of those who have been the objects of those generous acts. And this is the case with the Mexicans, who have been the sufferers and calamities which give rise to these acts, at all events they will so far have been attended with happy results, that they have afforded to our brethren in the United States an opportunity of doing that which will never be forgotten by the people of this country, and, I hope, for a long time will increase the good feelings of the people of the United States towards their brethren in this country. (Applause.)

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WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, September 3, 1847.

AGENCY.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Postmaster at Tarboro, is Agent for this paper, for Edgecombe and the adjoining counties. Mr. R. will take pleasure in receiving new subscribers and accepting for any monies due us in that section.

JOSEPH MASON, Posts Buildings, corner of Hanover and Beaver Streets, N. Y., is our agent, for receiving Advertisements in that city, for publication in the Journal. He will also receive subscribers for the same.

Mr. JAMES BURCH is our authorized agent to make collections due the "Journal" office in this town and county. We hope when he calls on those who are indebted to us, that they will endeavor to be prepared to liquidate their bills. Mr. BURCH will also receive new subscribers to the "Journal," and give receipts for the same.

WAR NEWS.

We know the anxiety with which our readers will look for news from Genl. Scott's Army.

We are really sorry that we have none to communicate. Not a word has reached this place up to this (Thursday) moment, beyond what we published last week, and what will be found in our "extra." Of course General Scott has moved on the City of Mexico, and no doubt has entered that famous place ere this, but no intelligence has reached us. We are daily looking, with the deepest interest, for the next arrival from our Army.

OFFICERS RETURNED.—We have just had the pleasure of an interview with Capt. Wm. J. Price, of Company H, (N. W. Hanover) of the North Carolina Regiment, who arrived in this place on yesterday morning. Capt. Price is accompanied by Capt. George Williamson, Jr., of Company F, and 2d Lieut. Tatham. These officers have been detailed on recruiting service.

Capt. Price left Gen'l Taylor's camp on the 26th of July. He informs us that at the time of his departure the health of the North Carolina Regiment was very much improved. He says that on the eve of his departure he had an interview with Gen'l Taylor, in which the old hero informed him that he expected he would move with the army about the 15th of September.

Our friend, the Captain, looks well, and appears in fine spirits.

—A fire broke out on Wednesday morning, about 5 o'clock, in the Foundry shop of the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Depot, which, through the exertion of our citizens, was gotten under before it did much serious injury. We cannot ascertain with any certainty how the fire originated. The damage is inconsiderable. We learn that from five to ten hundred dollars will cover the loss.

COL. LOUIS D. WILSON.

Our readers will find in another column the announcement of the death of this distinguished son of North Carolina.

Seldom, indeed, has it been our lot, since we have been connected with the newspaper press, to perform a more melancholy duty than the one now before us—the paying our humble tribute to the memory of one of North Carolina's noblest sons.

The death of such a man as Louis D. Wilson, could not fail, under any circumstances, to be felt as a calamity by the community in which he had lived and acted, but under the peculiar circumstances of Col. Wilson's death, the whole State of N. Carolina will deplore that untoward event as a State calamity.

Col. Wilson, for many years past, had filled a no inconsiderable space in the public eye of his native State, as one of the leading men of the democratic party; and at the time when he enrolled his name as a Volunteer to fight the battles of his country, he was serving as a distinguished Senator in the Legislature of N. Carolina, from Edgecombe county. Every one will recollect the difficulties thrown in the way of raising the North Carolina Regiment of Volunteers (we will not in the present connection say by whom,) and that it was at one time doubted whether the Regiment could be made up.

At this peculiar junction, "Col. Wilson" was one of the first—we believe the very first—to enroll his name as a Volunteer from that County which had honored him with a seat in the Senate chamber of the State. The effect was magical. In that County, Col. Wilson was loved for the noble and generous qualities of his heart—respected for the sterling and lofty attributes of his mind, and honored for the purity and integrity of his life. Its citizens, led on by such a bright example, flock'd to the standard of their country, and in the space of a very few days Edgecombe county sent forth two full companies, composed of as gallant spirits as ever ranged themselves beneath the stars and stripes of our glorious Republic. This noble and devoted conduct of Edgecombe County gave an impulse to the people in other sections of the State, and the Regiment was finally raised.

Col. Wilson went forth as the Captain of Company A, of the Edgecombe Volunteers. Some appreciation of the spirit which animated Col. Wilson can be formed, when it is known that he was a man of a delicate constitution, far advanced in the vale of years, and that in his home he was surrounded by all the comforts which wealth and ease can give. With a spirit of patriotism and a devotion to his country which would have done honor to the Revolutionary days of the Republic, he disregarded all these circumstances which would have weighed heavily with most men, and went forth to a foreign land to meet the enemies of his country.

The President tended to Col. Wilson a commission as Colonel of the 12th Regiment of Infantry; and we know of the most reliable source, that it was not till after the earnest and repeated urgings of his friends, and the unkind, and we may add, improper treatment of his superiors of the N. Carolina Regiment, that he consented to accept the appointment. As he said himself, he disliked to leave the Edgecombe boys. They appeared in the light of children to him. He had been in an inconsiderable degree instrumental in inducing them to leave their homes. He did, however, accept the appointment, and was consequently, at the time of his death, indeed for some months previous, the Col. commanding the 12th Regiment of Infantry.

Col. Wilson intended to march as the commander of the escort of the train which left Vera Cruz on the 7th of August, but unfortunately he was stricken down with climatic fever, of which he expired on the 12th of the same month.

Wen we follow the dictates of our own feelings, we would draw this notice to an unwarrantable length.

Col. Wilson's death is deeply mourned throughout the whole length and breadth of the State, as well by those who, when he was alive, were his political enemies as by those who were his political friends.

His kind, courteous, and gentlemanly manners

had endeared him to all those who had the pleasure of his personal acquaintance. To the people of Edgecombe County, however, will the calamity be the severest. There his private worth was known and appreciated. His memory is embalmed in their hearts; and whilst patriotism, worth and virtue are revered by them, that memory will be handed down to their children and their children's children, as a bright and a glorious beacon light to lure them on to the performance of all that is noble and praiseworthy in the citizen.

DEATH OF SILAS WRIGHT.—This distinguished Edgemont statesman died suddenly of an apoplectic fit, at his residence in Canton, St. Lawrence County, N. York, on Friday last, the 27th inst. Mr. Wright was about 55 years of age at the time of his death.

The death of such a man as Silas Wright is a national calamity. His intellect—his services—his virtues—are the common property of the whole people of the Union, and their extinction by the ruthless hand of death cannot but be considered as a national loss by every right thinking man in the Republic, no matter to what political party he belongs.

Mr. Wright has long occupied a position, as regards intellect, upon the same platform with such men as Calhoun, Webster, Benton, and Clay, and as a pure and patriotic statesman, we have long regarded him as occupying a niche far above most of them.

Silas Wright was not a politician in the ordinary acceptance of that term. He knew nothing about wire-working. As statesman he was pure, disinterested and straightforward. He never was an office-seeker; indeed he has frequently refused to accept the very highest offices in the gift of the Federal Administration. In May '44, he declined the nomination of the Baltimore Democratic Convention on the ground, it was then supposed, of his personal relations to Mr. Van Buren, who was then a prominent candidate before that body. His last public position was the Gubernatorial Chair of his own State, (N. Y.)

As a statesman, Silas Wright had few equals, and in our opinion no superiors in the Union. In the Senate chamber of the Union he had no superior as an able reasoner, and as a ready and powerful debater. His loss will be severely felt by the Democratic party of the Union; for we believe that many had turned their eyes upon him for the next candidate for the Presidency.

Mr. Wright died a poor man. He leaves no family beyond his wife. He never had any children.

LIEUT. WHEEDEN.—We record with feelings of the deepest regret, the death of this young gentleman. Lieut. Wheedon was a native of this place, but had resided for some years past in the City of Raleigh, where he was connected with the "Standard" office. He died at Vera Cruz, on the 14th August.

OUR RAIL ROAD.—We have had placed on our a pamphlet, accompanied by a map and profile of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road.

The pamphlet itself, is partly explanatory of the map and profile, and partly for the purpose of placing before the community a clear and succinct view of the cost of the work, and the estimated income of the Road when constructed. We shall publish in our next number the material portions of the paper now before us. From reading it we are convinced that the stock must be more profitable than any other of a similar character in the Southern country. From every portion of the country through which this great enterprise is to be carried, we daily receive the most cheering accounts. The people are alive to its importance, and consequently the best spirit prevails. We need no hesitation in saying that there now remains no doubt on our mind but that the work will be accomplished, and that, too, at a very early day.

QUEEN.—The Observer of Wednesday last put "Queen" to our friend of the Carolinian, in which he asks him to publish Gen'l Taylor's letter recommending the advance of the Army to the left bank of the Rio Grande. That letter was written on the 4th of October, 1845, and our friend Payne can have it published at any time.

BROWNSON.—Many of the Federal papers are publishing an article taken from "Brownson's Quarterly Review," which takes the Federal view of the present war with Mexico, viz.: that the said war was "unjust for, impolitic, unjust," and that the President has trampled the Constitution under foot by producing this war on his "own hook," without the intervention of Congress. The Fayetteville Observer, amongst others, published this article of Brownson, and chuckles over it no little. At first the Observer gave the Democratic Review credit for the article, but finding out its mistake it says in its last number, that it (the article) comes from the pen of an "unidentified Democrat."

We do not know what Mr. Brownson's political tenets may be. We do know, however, that some years ago, he was a regular contributor to the Democratic Review published in New York, and that the proprietors of that work were compelled to exclude him from its columns on account of the unsoundness of his political views. This the Observer ought to know. We, for one, deny that "Brownson's Quarterly Review" is authority indeed, a powerful writer; but those who have read his productions for some years past of his opinions, whether political, religious or social.

Let Mr. Brownson's views of the war stand on their own bottom, but do not Mr. Observer, in all fairness, endeavor to give them adventitious weight by representing their author as a leading friend of the Administration, when the facts will not bear out.

A PREDICANT.—Really, we think that Santa Anna is in a pretty predicament. Some three months ago the Mexican Congress decreed that any man who would attempt to conclude a treaty of peace with Los Americanos are occupying any portion of the Mexican soil, would be deemed guilty of high treason, and dealt with accordingly.

Well, now Santa Anna, when the propositions came from Mr. Buchanan, laid them before Congress, with a view of avoiding this penal statute, but Congress was too smart for him, and, after considerable debate, referred the whole matter back to the "Executive." What then, can the "Hero of Tampico" do? If he attempts to treat, this penal statute is in full force against him, and Congress will neither treat itself nor will it repeat the bloody decree. Truly, we opine, his Excellency, Mr. Santa Anna, is in a rather tight place.

The Fayetteville Observer is mistaken in stating that Col. L. D. Wilson was military Governor of Vera Cruz at the time of his death.

Is the Fayetteville Observer so stupid as to think that our remark about the Democrats writing the name of Neil instead of Aaron V. Brown upon their tickets, was made in dead earnest?

Gov. Brown of Miss., has appointed Col. Jefferson Davis, United States Senator in place of Mr. Speight, deceased. The appointment only extends to the meeting of the Legislature in January next; when, it is probable, the Col. will be tendered a full term.

Wool.—The Pittsfield (Ohio) Sun says that many of the wool-growers in that vicinity have disposed of their late clip at an advance of from six to eight cents per pound, upon price of last year.

CLIMATE.—A singular fact is mentioned by Kendall in one of his letters from Mexico. He says that the Northern soldiers bear the climate of Mexico, better than the Southerner.

A man who passes through life without marrying is like a fair man left by the builder unfinished. The half that is completed runs to decay from neglect, or becomes at best a sorry tenement, wanting the addition of that which makes the whole useful. Your bachelor is only the moiety of a man, a sort of garnish for a dish, or a prologue to a play, a show without a fiddle.

PAREDES.—The arrival of the exiled Mexican, Gen. Paredes, at Vera Cruz, and his making his way into the interior, under the nose of our authorities without being detected, is one of the most singular of many singular incidents of this present Mexican war. That Paredes had friends in Vera Cruz who were apprised of his intended arrival in the British steamer "Teviot," and who were consequently prepared to aid his designs, there seems to be no doubt; but that he could escape the vigilance of our people in that city, seems a little curious, we must confess. Some of our contemporaries seem to censure Mr. Campbell, our Consul at the Havana, who was acquainted with the fact of his (Paredes) embarkation, for not sending a special messenger to "Vera Cruz, to look after the handsome Señor," as the New Orleans papers style him. Doubtless Mr. Campbell thought that his writing to the authorities, informing them of the movements of Paredes, would be sufficient; and we are inclined to think so too, had not the British commander of the "Teviot" aided and abetted him in his maneuvering. Be this as it may, there is no doubt but that Paredes is once more on the soil of that unfortunate Republic, from which he was so recently banished. It appears that the bills for non-acceptance were returned. It appears that the bills were drawn at New York for corn speculation for a London principal, but as the agent had exceeded his instructions they were dishonored.

Spain and Portugal continues as they were—in a state of confusion.

The official notice of the Bank of England,

raising the minimum rate of discount to 5½ per cent, had revived all those discussions which in April last were so warmly agitated respecting the power of that establishment, and the prudence with which that power is exercised.

The French steamer Union hence arrived at Cherbourg, after a passage of 133 days.

New Call for Troops.—The War Department has just called for five new regiments, exclusive of the regiment from Ohio, which is already reported to be raised, and is now in progress of being mustered into the public service, and will, in a few days, be en route for Vera Cruz.

The five regiments now called for are to be drawn from the following States: Two regiments from Kentucky, two from Tennessee, and one from Indiana.

The regiments from Kentucky are to rendezvous—one at Louisville, and the other at Smith.

The regiments from Tennessee are to rendezvous—one at Nashville, and the other at Memphis.

The regiments from Indiana are to rendezvous—one at Indianapolis.

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The regiments from Tennessee are to rendezvous—one at Nashville, and the other at Memphis.

The regiments from Indiana are to rendezvous—one at Indianapolis.

The five regiments now called for are to be drawn from the following States: Two regiments from Kentucky, two from Tennessee, and one from Indiana.

The regiments from Kentucky are to rendezvous—one at Louisville, and the other at Smith.

The regiments from Tennessee are to rendezvous—one at Nashville, and the other at Memphis

HOUSES FOR SALE,
AND TO RENT.
FOR SALE, one of the best desirable and convenient houses and lots in the town, situated north of Market street on Second street. The House is a stories, new, with a front and rear gabled grates in two rooms, fire place in four rooms, two attic rooms without fire places— with all necessary closets and conveniences about the house—on the premises, a fine well of water with a pump, a large two story Kitchen with piazza, and in one end a store room, Stable, Carriage House, and other out buildings—lot full.

Also—A half lot nearly opposite, on which is a convenient small House and Kitchen—with a well.

Also—A new and convenient two story House, with front and rear piazzas—fire places in four rooms, two attic rooms, parlor, &c.—on the premises, a well with pump, a Kitchen, and all necessary out houses—situated East of the Methodist Church; title undisputed.

TO RENT.—The House first named above, if not sold.

Also—A small House on Market street, near the Episcopal Church.

Also—A convenient new House on Market street, continued.

Also—A convenient House in the settlement immediately North of the Rail Road Depot.

A small Plastered House near the Dry Pond, for sale cheap. Apply to

P. W. FANNING, Agent.

August 27, 1847—[50¢]

The most brilliant Lottery ever drawn in the United States.

\$100,000-\$40,000-\$20,000

200 Prizes of \$2,000, amounting to \$100,000.

Being the lowest three number Prizes.

The 1st and 2d drawn numbers, \$1,000! The 2d and 3d, \$40,000 and 4th drawn numbers, \$20,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class S, for 1847—To be drawn in Alexandria, on Saturday, the 30th day of October, 1847, under the superintendence of

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers, (successors to J. G. GREGORY & CO.)

75 Number Lottery, 12 Drawn Balloons

MAGNIFICENT SCHMIDT.

1 grand capital prize of \$100,000, 1 do 40,000, 1 do 20,000, 1 do 15,000, 1 do 12,075, 5 prizes of 10,000, 5 do 5,000, 5 do 4,000, 200 prizes (lowest three Numbers) of 2,000, 62 do (1st and 2d drawn Nos.) of 1,000, 126 do (2d & 3d, or 3d & 4th drawn Nos.) of 1,000, 136 do (4th & 5th or 5th & 6th do) of 1,000, 126 do (6th & 7th or 7th & 8th do) of 1,000, 317 do 80, 23136 do 40, Whole Tickets \$40—Halves \$20—Quarters \$10—Eighties 55.

A certificate of a package of 25 whole Tickets in this Lottery, will be sent for \$472.

A certificate of a package of half, quarter, and eighth Tickets in proportion. Address J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers, Aug 27, 1847—[50¢]

Richmond, Va.

J. T. SCHOWFIELD, Botanic Physician,

Murphy's building, 2d door from the corner of Princess and Water-streets, North side.

WOULD tender his thanks to the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage he has received, and respectfully inform the public that he still keeps on hand a large and fresh stock of BOTANIC MEDICINES, of his own manufacture, of purely vegetable composition. These medicines are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of medicines ever offered to the public. They are effectual remedies for consumption, coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, cholera, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, cholera, gravel, liver and spleen complaints, dyspepsia, rheumatism, sick head-ach, piles, nervous diseases, worms, tetter, and all diseases of the skin, itch, scrofula, all kinds of fevers, and all diseases of the skin.

On the hand and foals of manufacturer's, Mrs. R. McMillan's patent glass, pad double and single lever TRUSS for Hernia.

Wilmington, July 16, 1847.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

NEW-HANOVER COUNTY.

To all of my Creditors:

YOU will please to take notice that at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of New-Hanover, at the Court House in Wilmington, on the second Monday of September next, I shall move the Court to be permitted to take the benefit of the Law for the relief of honest debtors, in such case made and provided, and thereby discharge myself from arrest, in a case then and there to be returned, wherein S. J. WALKER is plaintiff and I am defendant.

JESSE J. MOORE.

August 15, (27) 1847—[50¢]

EDMUND A. HAWES.

July 23, 1847—[45¢]

BROKE JAIL.

FOR DOLARS REWARD will be paid

for the apprehension and delivery of a man

named JOHN D. JONES, who escaped (the second time) from the jail in this place, on the night of the 12th Inst. Said Jones is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, thin visage and dark hair, dressed in homespun clothes, is a native of Brunswick county.

G. J. McMICHLAN, Jailer, Elizabethtown, Bladen Co, Aug. 13, '47.—[49¢]

Female School.

MISS MARY ANN BUE will open her

SCHOOL, at Six Run Church, and Dis-

trict School-house, near Taylor's Bridge, on the 13th September next, for one session of five months, at the following rates:

Spelling, Reading, Writing & Arithmetic, \$6 00

Grammar, Geography, History, (U. S. & England, -

Natural Philosophy, Botany, Rhetoric, Ge-

ology, Chemistry and Astronomy, Mor-

al and Intellectual Philosophy, - 10 00

Painting, -

Music taught in the vicinity by a competent teacher.

Board at \$5 and \$6 per month.

P. MURPHY,

R. PARISH,

D. MURPHY,

Sampson county, August 13, 1847. - 48-2m

Turpentine Land for Sale.

HAVING determined to part with the Turpentine business in Brunswick county, I will offer my Lands for sale. The Lands are situated on the North side of Shallotte River, about two miles from Shallotte Bridge. They contain about 1,200 Acres; there is about 70,000' 2nd year's taxes already cut, and some Pines undressed. I deem it unnecessary to give any further description of the Lands, as those wishing to purchase will desire to examine the lands themselves. Any person desirous of purchasing good Turpentine land low, would do well to make inquiry as to my lands.

ARNOLD TAFT.

Shallotte, Brunswick co., N. C.

Aug. 13, 1847. - 48-4f

LANDS, a new supply, just printed

and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE

Negroes Wanted.

I WISH to purchase a large number of NEGROES of both sexes, from the age of 14 to 50, for which I will pay the highest cash market price. As I intend making a long stay in Wilmington for that purpose, persons from the country would find it to their advantage to bring such slaves to town, as they have to dispose of.

Also wanted, some good Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Coopers, and Bricklayers.

Apply to me at the Carolina Hotel.

ANSLEY L. DAVIS, of Petersburg, Va.

Wilmington, May 7, 1847. - 34-1f

SULPHATE OF QUININE.—125 oz. Sul-

phate of Quinine, and a full assortment of Medicines, Drugs, Chemicals, &c., just received at the old stand Drug Store.

The Subscriptor flatters himself that he can sell on better terms than any other establishment in the place; it will certainly be to the interest of Physicians and Country Merchants to inquire his reduced prices before purchasing. Having engaged a competent Drugist at the North to assist him in the business, Physicians may depend on the utmost accuracy in filling their orders, and every article will be warranted genuine. Medicines supplied at any hour of the night, and Physician's prescriptions accurately compounded.

WILMINGTON, May 14, 1847. - 35-1f

JUST RECEIVED.

FURTHER supplies of Pe-

rry's Dead Shot Vermifuge; Swain's Syrup; Wm. Cherry's; Peters' & Son's; Dr. Miller's Pills; Chesebrough's; Dr. Moore's; Extract Lemon; Sup. Card. Sod. Co. Tartar; Sulph. Quinine; Calomel; Blue Mass; Mopane Salicin; Pigeon; Olive Oil; Sal. Sulph.; Pearl and Pot Ash, and a general assortment of fresh Drugs and Medicines.

ALSO—A full assortment of Read-made clothing will be sold reasonably cheap.

WILMINGTON, May 14, 1847. - 35-1f

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE,

FIRST DOOR IN R. W. BROWN'S NEW BUILDINGS, ON FRONT STREET, A FEW DOORS FROM

MARKE STREET.

THE subscribers beg leave to announce to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that they are now receiving a large and general supply of

SPRING GOODS.

Superfine Broad Cloths; Bed Ticking and Apron Checks;

Black French Cloth; Fancy colored do; black

Doeskin Cassimere; fancy French do; black and white embroidered Vest Shaped fancy colored Vestings; black and white Chenille; Drap d'Ete; Queen's Cloth; white and fancy colored Linen Drills; checked Ginghams; Gamboge, &c.

Also, an excellent assortment of R E A D Y -

MADE CLOTHING, among which are super-

fine Blue dress and frock Coats; fancy colored do; black Cassimere Palets; fancy do; black Satin Vest, plain and figured; fancy colored do; white and colored Marseilles; Tweed and cotton Stockings.

He would solicit the attention of the public to his assortment of Goods in the

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING LINE,

Manufactured expressly for the Spring and Sum-

mer season, among which are: STOCKS, silk,

sofam, bombe, all styles and qualities; OPERA

TIRES, plain and fancy, light and dark colors; CRA

TS and SCARFS, latest styles, a full assortment;

SUSPENDERS, and India rubber, with linen, to

wash, an entire new article; SHIRTS, BOSOMS &

COLLARS, of every style and quality; UNDER

SHIRTS and DRAWS, silk, cotton, woolen, silk, thread,

Merino & c. & c.; GLOVES, black, white and colored, kid, silk, cotton, white, and black, of the best manufac-

ture; HOSIERY, silk, cotton, white, and black, of the best manufac-

ture; HANKIES, plain and twilled; India, silk, white, and black, gingham and cotton; UMBRELLAS, silk, gingham and cotton. All of which will be sold reasonably cheap.

ALSO—A full assortment of Read-made clothing will be sold reasonably cheap.

WILMINGTON, May 14, 1847. - 35-1f

TO RENT.

THE large and commodious Ho-

tel, the HANOVER HOUSE, situated

on the west side of Front street, opposite the Cape Fear

Bank, in the Town of Wilmington, will be rented

on reasonable terms, from and after the first of October next.

The HANOVER House is a

brick building, four stories high, in roofed, and

built expressly for a Hotel. Its location is one of

the best in the town of Wilmington, and should

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